Chile Fails in Tempting Bolivia to Become Her Ally.

DEATH OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

Sketch of Admiral Graw, the Commander of the Huascar.

LIMA, Sept. 24, 1879. Captain General Daza, the President of Bolivia, has recently thrown some new light on the situation by publishing a legally cortified copy of a letter signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Santiago and sent to Daza by private hands in June last. This precious document urges on the Bolivian President the necessity or policy of playing false with his Peruvian allies; of joining issue with the Chileans, relinquishing to them the "revindicated" (a favorite term in Chile) territory of Antofagasta and the famous silver mines and nitrate deposits of Atacama, and recompense the brave bayonets of Chile would secure for Bolivia a large slice of Peruvian scaboard, from the Loa, passing through the Tarapaca nitrate district and reaching even to Arica, with which accession to her territory Bolivia would exchange her present mediterranean position for that of a Power with excellent harbors and ports, and, in fact, be classed among the maritime nations. This au-Daza is a soldier and a gentleman; though not a man of very superior education his he and instincts are honorable. The letter was carefully authenticated, as the signature of the Chilean Minister was to be easily verified from the archives of the Foreign Office at La Paz. No answer, of course, was given, but an eloquent decree from Daza was published, in which he stated, in choice Castilian and in good sound words at that, that he proposes fighting out the fight against the enemy, with the assistance of his good friends and allies of Peru, even should it take him a week of summers it. A copy of the document was sent to the Minister of Bolivia accredited to the government of Buenos Ayres, with instructions to inform the Argentine authorities of this new piece of perfidy on the part of her neighbor, and to prepare for difficulties in the pending question regarding the disputed Patagonian territory, a matter over which Chile and the Argentine Republic

br. Guerra, the political President of Bolivia white Daza is in the field, died a few days since at La Paz (the cause of his death not given), and Mr. Serapio Reyes Ortiz, the Secretary General, was immediately despatched from Tacna to assume the position. The change will not in any manner affect

GENERAL WAR NEWS. Nothing new in a military or naval point of view

has taken place since my last despatch; indeed, since the Huascar's bombardment of Antofagasta on the 28th of August things have remained in statu quo. That gallant monitor is, or was at last dates, at Arica with the Manco-Capac, Pilcomayo and some transports. The Union arrived in Callao on the 20th inst. Her voyage to the straits was fruitless. The Glenelg, an English steamer bringing out arms and ammunition for Chile, was the prize sought Union, but owing to miscalcuiation of dates and very adverse weather the attempt miscarried. The Chiloans have since received another shipload of war material via the Straits by the steamer Geneese; but, as they have done nothing with the large stock of warlike utensils already on hand, it is difficult to imagine to what use will these new supplies be destined. The tronglad, Blanco Encalada, with a transport, cruising off and on near Antofagasta; the sisparaiso, where a couple of the corveties are also tomary, nothing. By the way, the Blanco arrived t Antofagasta on the night of the 28th of August, a few hours after the Huascar had silenced the batteries of the American Gibraltar, as the Chil-sans term that stronghold, and being informed that the Peruvian monitor had steamed slowly away in a northerly direction, heading of course for chase her in a most original manner, proce directly south. This is an actual fact, and is bitterly commented upon by the Chilean press. Captain Lopez, of the Blanco, was immediately relieved Iquique fight, has his place. La Torre, of the Magallanes, succeeds Simpson, of the Cochrane. William Rebelledo, the great Admiral and heroic barder of Iquique (after dark), is definitively shelved by the Chilean government. Captain Galvarino Rivero is said to have been appointed to the chief command of the enemy's navy. All hands, however, are taking a rest. Admiral Gran has begged his government to allow his promotion to remain in abeyance until after the conclusion of the honor, and also that he may not be obliged by such promotion to give up the command of his darling Huascar.

THE COMMANDER OF THE HUASCAR.

Admiral Don Miguel Grau is an honor to South America. He is about forty-five years of age; born in Pinra, one of the principal cities of Northern Peru: has served in the navy since boyhood, comshipman. He has also held his seat in the House of Deputies as a representative from his native borough, and, though never considered as a man of words or an able debater, his opinion has always social life he is gental and entertaining; somewhat severe as regards discipline on board of his vessel. He is affable and easily approached when not on duty. Grau married, several years ago, a lady hehas quite a large family of children. He is at pres-

The recent articles in the HERALD and the other New York papers regarding Peru and her conduct in this war have been gratefully read here. It is apparent that the bias in favor of Chile, apparent at first in the American press, is disappearing, and, as the principal newspaper of Lima says editorially last night that the sympathy of the United States is desired by Peru over that of any other nation, the change is most pleasing.

The new Finance Minister has submitted a num-

ber of plans to Congress advising income taxes and that description of revenue which must prove unpopular to a people unacquainted as yet with such burdens and suffering from the present commercial depression. Paper money will doubtless have to be resorted to, but not in very large quantities. Exchange on England is quoted at 16 kd. to 17d. per deliar. The United States steamer Pensacola is still on the southern coast. The Triumph and Gor man and French iron-clads Hansa and Victorieuse

DESPERATE HIGHWAYMEN.

When Martin Morrison, of No. 553 West Thirty ninth street, reached his home on Monday night two rough looking fellows stepped up to him and nded his money. He refused to parley with them, whereupon one of them struck at him with his fist. Morrison returned the blow, staggering his assailant, but the other's companion drew a knife and forced him back till the prostrate highwayman could recover himself. Both then fell upon him, knocked him down and beat him about the head and body till him down and beat him about the head and body the he was almost unconscious. His cries of distress brought Officer Delancy to the scene, and as Morri-son's two assailants arose from refling his pockets the policeman's appearance put them to flight. He succeeded in arresting them later in the night, and Morrison identified them both. Their names were John Gannon, alias "Brassy," and Francis Keenan. They belong to the "Battle Row" gang, and are quite familiar to the police. When they were arraigned in FIGHTING FOR HER BOY.

DISTRACTED MOTHER CREATES A SENSATION ON BROADWAY-A SYMPATHETIC CROWD-THE CHILD PLACED IN HIS PATREE'S CHARGE BY

An exciting scene took place at the corner of Broad way and Twenty-fourth street late yesterday afternoon. The agonized appeals of a mother, whose p-pearance and attire were those of a lady, for the possession of a bright handsome boy forcibly detained in a stylish carriage by two gentlemen, drew to her support crowds of male and female sympathizon the man and restore it to her arms. The facts

in the case are as follows:—
At twenty minutes to six o'clock last evening carriage was rapidly driven up Broadway. In it were scated two gentlemen and u child. As it turned into Twenty-fourth street and was between the Albemarle and Fifth Avenue hotels, a woman's voice wa heard crying "Murder, murder!" A richly dressed lady was seen running up Broadway after the car-riage. She cried, "Oh, help! they are killing my child!" Broadway was crowded and the woman's cries rang in the ears of hundreds. Accompanying her was another lady, older, as richly dressed, and scarcely less frantic in her appeals for assistance As the crowd collected the carriage was suddenly As the crowd collected the carriage was suddenly stopped. Two young gentlemen, unknown adherents in the lady's cause, had run forward and caught the team. The two ladies, regardless of their surroundings or the scene in which they were so prominent, came running toward the carriage crying out to the multitude at their heels to see that justice was done them. "hake him give me back my child; I am his mother," cried the younger lady.

THE SYMPATHY OF THE CROWD.

was done them. "Make him give me back my child; I am his mother," cried the younger lady.

The SWIMAINY OF THE GROWD.

Soon the street was blocked. Hundreds of well dressed men and women were pushing eagerly forward. The windows of the hotels on either side were filled. Cries of "Protect the woman," "Give her her child," "Don't rob her other boy," followed one upon the other. The multitude worked itself into a trenzy in behalf of the mother, "Break open the carriage doors," cried a man wildly waving a cane. This was greeted with a shout of approval. The doors on either side of the vehicle were pulled wide open, despite the efforts of the occupants. The two gentlemen maintained a firm attitude, keeping between them a pretty boy of five years with blanched face. While the lady refterated her demands for the child, who she asserted was her own son, the men in the carriage tried to urge the driver to extricate the vehicle from the crowd. One of them cried out that the lady had been his wife, but was divorced from him, and that he had papers to prove what he said. He protested sgainst being molested by strangers, and demanded to be allowed to proceed on his way. The crowd, however, continued to espouse the cause of the lady, and when the driver attempted to whip up his horses he harrowly escaped violence.

THE POLICE ARRIVE.

At this critical moment an officer of the Twonty-fifth precinct arrived. He pushed his way through the crowd. A gentleman said, "Officer, this case belongs to the Twenty-inith," answered the policeman.

"No matter," said the gentleman. "This is a

policeman.

"No matter," said the gentleman. "This is a serious matter. The crowd is almost beyond control. Get into the carriage. Take the ladies with you. Drive to the Twenty-ninth precinct station

house."

The officer adopted this advice, and as the carriage rattied off the crowd, before separating, cheered again and again. Many followed it to Thirtieth street. There the occupants entered the station house. The child was seen striving to go to its mother, and as the father held it back the crowd bissed him.

hother, and as the table hissed him.

The matter was submitted to Captain Williams. The gentieman said his name was George W. Bicknell and that that of his wife was Genevieve Bicknell. The other lady was his lawfe's mother. His gentieman companion was his lawyer.

"What right have you to the child?" the Captain asked him. "Why do you keep him from his mother?"

sked him. "Wny do nother?"
"Because she is no longer my wife and no longer "Because she is no longer my wife and no longer

mother?

"Because she is no longer my wife and no longer has any claim to the boy."

"Can you prove what you say?"

In reply a decree of divorce was produced. It read that at Minneapelis, Minn., on the 20th of September, 1879, George W. Bicknell was divorced from his wife, Genevieve, and that the document was a certified copy of the railing of the Court.

Another case at this moment divorted the attention of Captain Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell, her mother, the lawyer and the boy were shown into the Captain's private room. The father kept the boy's hand locked in his. The child, a pretty boy, very becomingly dressed, with dark hair and large, expressive hazel eyes, disengaged himself after a while from his father's grasp and ran, crying, into his mother's arms. She picked him up, pressed him to her heart, kiesed him passionately, again and again, and wept hysterically.

hysterically.

"Madame," said Captain Williams, "I cannot arrest your husband, nor can I return you your son. Your husband, nor can I return you your son. Your husband has a decree of divorce against you. My duty is plain. This matter has already been settled for us. There is no complaint that I can entertain against Mr. Bicknell. He is free to go and take the boy along."

"Yes," she said, sobbing bitterly, "he has the right. I have to give up my boy. God help a poor, broken-he red mother!"

She made no further outcry. The father and lawyer left the station house with the child, and the crowd yelled as the carriage drove away. The lady and her mother shortly afterward waked sorrowfully toward Broadway.

A gentleman, who was an eye-witness to most of the occurrence, said that from what he heard it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Bidcknil were both in Minneapolis when the divorce was granted. The mother, he believed, took the child away and started for New York. The father, discovering his wife's destination, followed and came upon her and the boy in

New York. The rather, discovering his wife's destina-tion, followed and came upon her and the boy in this city. He tore him from her arms, got into the carriage which awaited him and drove away with the frantic mother in pursuit. Then came her screams, the sympathizing crowd and the rest of the acone above described.

scene above described.

TRUTHFULNESS AT A DISCOUNT.

Word of the above occurrence reached the Herald office shortly after it took place, and a reporter vissted the Twenty-ninth precinct station house in search of into mation. He called there about a quarter to cight o'clock. The door of Captain Williams' private room was open, and the room itself darkened. Two of his sergeants were at the desk colversing. desk conversing.
"Well?" said one of them as the reporter ad-

"Well?" said one of them as the reporter advanced.

"I have been sent by the Herald to learn the particulars of a child stealing case said to have taken place in this precinct this afternoon."

"No such case," said the same sergeant.
"We got word that there was," said the reporter.
"Was there no such case here to-day?"

"Could you, then, tell me where Captain Williams

'He's gone out."

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

"No."
Yet when the reporter conversed with different policemen attached to the Twenty-ninth precinct, who were on duty outside the station house, they all knew that Captain Williams was at the walk in Madison Squarp Garden.

REV. MR. SPURGEON.

A PAREWELL RECEPTION TENDERED THE LOX-DON PREACHER AND HIS COMPANIONS BY THE

There was a brilliant gathering of Baptist ladie and gentlemen, business men and others, at Del monico's uptown house last evening. Among th notables present were Rev. Drs. Armitage, Samson Bridgeman, Eider, Patton, Bright, Jutten, Middieditch, Hull, and their wives. The occasion was a farewell reception by the Baptist Social Union to Rev. James A. Spurgeon and Mr. W. W. Baynes, of the Metropolitan Tabernacie, London, England, of which Rev. Charles Spurgeon is the paster and Mr. James Spurgeon his assistant, Mr. Baynes being a deacon of the same. About two hundred guests sat down to a banquet at a quarter past seven P. M., and after the good things had been disposed of short addresses were in order. The opening address was delivered by Mr. J. F. Plummer, the president, in which he extended a very hearty welcome to the

was delivered by Mr. J. F. Flummer, the president, in which he extended a very hearty welcome to the brother of the great London preacher, regretting that his visit was necessarily so brier; gave him an earnest invitation to come again at some future time and bring his brother with him, and, on behalf of the Baptists of New York and of America, promised them both a cordial reception.

Dr. Armitage, having been called upon by the president, said that no two men in England were better known for their Christian labors than the Spurgeon brothers, and that through the press of this Country they were equally well known in America, where he believed they were just as ardently loved. He only wished that the departing friends could have remained longer on this side of the Aliantic. The name of Spurgeon, and the maiden name of Mrs. Spurgeon (who was seated beside her husband at table), were closely linked with the history of this country. That lady, he said, is the granddaughter of General Burgoyne, who had visited this country when it was broken up into colonies, and now his granddaughter visits it to find it the United States, and she observes unity where her grandparent had found things in a disunited condition. The speaker then alluded humorously to the defeat of teneral Burgoyne at Saratoga by General Gates, and added that instead of being heartbroken the former went home and took to writing dramas. General Baryoyne at Saratoga by General Gates, and added that instead of being heartbroken the former went home and took to writing dramas. General Baryoyne at Saratoga by General Gates, and added that instead of being heartbroken the former went home and took to writing dramas. General Baryoyne of the British army in 1815, and tried his hand with General Jackson at New Orleans. He defin't know that they loved each other vory much. In conclusion he wastes the departing guests a saie and pleasant voyage home.

Mr. Spurgeon, on being introduced by the pre-

In conclusion he wasses the departing guests a safe and pleasant voyage home.

Mr. Spurgeon, on being introduced by the pre-

siding officer, was greeted with prolonged appliause. In the course of his felicitous address he spoke of the handsome compliment paid him in the reception, and said that, from the appearance of the scene before him, republican simplicity "must mean everything of the best and plenty of it." (Laughter.) He had seen many objects of interest in the country, but if he were asked which was the most he should say it was the ladies. He expressed pleasure in finding the Baptast denomination fourishing in this city, thanked his brethren for their unbounded kindness and hospitality, and indulged a hope that he would again have an opportunity of seeing the United States. Remarks were also made by Hev. D. C. Potter, Mr. W. W. Baynes and Mr. George H. Andrews.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

DISCOURSE BY RISHOP WILLIAMS, OF CONNEC-TICUT, ON APOSTOLIC METHODS FOR PROPA-

GATING THE GOSPEL. Grace Church was filled last night with Episcop lians, gathered from all parts of the city, to atter the opening of the General Missionary Convention of omination. Nine bishops were in attendance and nearly a score of other clergy. The serother members of the Missionary Committee. The annual sermon was preached by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. It was a masterly discourse in behalf of national churches in mission lands, and was based upon Isaiah, liv., 2 and 3-"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, lengthen thy cords, the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." "The Church of God," the Bishop said, "takes on new thoughts and has a new hire with every advante it makes, and this grows out of its life in the world. Its life is tworld—internal and external. The latter brings it into contact with the world. The work of Christianity in the world is aggressive, and this aggressiveness reacts with power upon the Church. This is indicated in the text. The outward growth of, the Church comes into view here under two aspects—inheriting the Gentiles and making the desolate places to be inhabited. This growth is intrinsic with the Church; it is not an after-thought. Jesus said He came to seek and save that which was lost. And when He gave the great commission to His apostles it was that they might go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, beginning at Jerusalem, where and in other cities they were to be his witnesses." seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the de

Gospel to every creature, beginning at Jerusalem, where and in other cities they were to be his witnesses.

The apostolic methods of carrying out this apostolic mission were reviewed by the Bishop, who remarked that a Church claiming to be apostolic cannot long ignore them and hope for success. "In following out this order," he said, "one comes into contact with two things—the King and the kingdom. The kingdom is preached to make men acquainted with the King. The apostles dwit on the resurrection of their risen and ascended Lord and Master. The practical law under which the proclamation of flis kingdom was carried on was laid down by the Lord himself when He said, 'Ye shall be witnesses unto Me not only in Jerusalem but in Judea and Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth. The apostles therefore planted themselves in the most conspicuous cities and towns, such as Jerusalem, Antoch, Phillippi and Ephesus. The result was that the Roman Empire was covered with a national Church, watched over by native ministers. They never had any idea of looking to Jerusalem every year for missionary aid. This is a modern idea. They were subject under Christ only to General Councils in which the whole Church was represented. The Niethen Council gave its indorsement to these apostolic methods in its Sixth canon."

Bishop Williams traced the growth of this modern idea to the Roman Church, which by fire and sword had brought all nations under her sway, and then dispensed to them the Gospel as she pleased. And this she called unity: but it was no more unity than that of the earth when it is held in the grasp of the winter frost. It was not unity in the truth. The Bishop called attention to the moral and social and political movements taking place in Asia, Europe, South America, Mexico and the West India Islands and Africa, and urged his Church to be ready to take advantage of prospective openings for the spread of the Gospel in those regions.

The Convention will hold a devotional meeting in Grace Church this morning and af

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Methodist Conference in session at Paterson N. J., made the following appointments yester day: -Grand Street, Brooklyn, D. H. Chapell; Vernon, N. J., S. Thompson; Saratoga, N. Y., J. Cro-

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

THE HEADLESS REMAINS OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND ON A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EN-

Upon the arrival of the Western express in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Jersey City, yesterday morning, the engineer discovered pieces of flesh and large spots of blood on the pilot of the locomoand large spots of blood on the pilot of the locomo-tive. After an examination he found wedged in among the machinery under the engine the mangled remains of a man. The head was miss-ing, and the body was so frightfully mangled that identification will be an impossibility. The body was removed to the Morgue. The engineer and fire-man say that they do not remember striking a man, and are unable to think of the locality in which he was killed.

was killed.

John Carroli died yesterday at the Charity Hospital, Jersey City, from injuries received on the Pennsylvania Railroad at midnight on Monday. The deceased was aixty-seven years of age and resided with his family at No. 193 Bay street. He had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for over forty years, and on account of his age was a short time ago appointed math watchman in the yard. While attenuing to his work on Monday night he stepped in tront of a freight engine and was run down, the engine taking off both of his legs. He will be buried to-morrow.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Annie De Steens, four years old, of No. 45 Crosby street, was run over and killed yesterday by a wagon at the corner of Spring and Marion streets. The driver, Oswald D. Adehim, was arrested and held in \$500 bail by the Coroner to await the inquest. Antonio Stefano, aged five years, was run over

Antonio Stefano, aged five years, was run over and killed yesterday, in Crosby street, near Broome, by a bone wagon, owned by Louis Bender, and driven by Oswald Etiere. The driver was arrested and held in \$500 ball.

Coroner Fiainagan yesterday held an inquest on the body of Susan Bracken, the child who was run over and killed on the 6th inst. by ear No. 50 of the Eight Avenue line, at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets. The jury, on the testianous produced, held John Cain, the driver, responsible for the child's death, and censured the company for the ear turning the curve at too rapid a rate. Cain was held in bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, before whom the case will be placed.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A report having been extensively circulated that a effort was in progress to reduce the salaries of the teachers in the public schools of this city and the movement, a reporter of the Herald interviewed that gentleman on the subject yesterday. Mr. Wickham said that on the contrary he could not and would not take part in any such unjust action. He considered the salarica as they are at present fair and equitable, though some no doubt found it difficult to get along with the amount received. There was no economy in a further reduction. When questioned as to the appointment of an assistant superintendent of public schools in place of Mr. Lasper, recently elected superintendent in place of Mr. Kiddle, Mr. Wickham said he saw no necessity for filling the vacancy. There were enough assistants already employed. If economy was desired in any degree the saving of the salary of the position now vacant would be a judicious measure. the movement, a reporter of the HERALD interviewed

MR. LANGBEIN AND THE NINTH.

At the Metropolitan Hotel last evening Assemblyman Langbein was presented with a handsomely en-grossed set of resolutions from the Ninth regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., signifying their appreciation of his work in the Legislature in behalf of the National Guard of the city of New York, and the Ninth regiment in particular. Accompanying the presentation was an elegant banquet tendered by the officers of the Ninth, to which about tendered by the officers of the Ninth, to which about seventy-five gentlemen sat down. Captain George A. Hussey, chalinan of the committee who were intrusted with the arrangement of the affair, made the presentation speech, to which Assemblyman Langbein made a fitting response, Among those present were Colonel Hyder, Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, Captain George H. Witthaus, Inspector of Kide Practice Lieutenant F. S. Elec, Lieutenant Walter Scott and a host of other officers connected with the past or the present of the Ninth.

SUTRO TUNNEL EARNINGS.

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13, 1879. companies have paid the Sutre Tunnel Company \$24,313 on the September account, of which \$8,243 was from the Bouanza mines for royalty on ore taken out, and \$14,070 from the Savage Company on account of the lateral tunnel which has been constructed. OBITUARY.

DR. PRANCIS JULIUS LEMOYNE.

In his home at Washington, Pa., which, through

his eccentric ways and curious experiments, has attained a celebrity almost world-wide, Dr. Francis Julius Lemoyne expired yesterday, at the advanced age of eighty-one. A ripe acholar, a patient investi and occult art, the Doctor's chiefest prominent rested in his being the father of cremation i imerica. A life given up wholly to study and reflection was devoted in its decline to graft-ing upon the soil of this New World a except in the remote East, had almost died with the inception of the Christian era. Unlike many advanced thinkers, the Doctor made up his mind that an innovation so utterly in consistent with present forms, and so oppused to the practice if not to the doctrine of dominant beliefs, would only in time gain a foothold with the people, and, in order to make his own example as well as his theories efficacious, he determined to become himself one of the first subjects of the experiment. During the last years of his life he constantly spoke of the satisfaction it gave him to snow that he would be incinerated after death, and professed a hope that from his ashes would arise a widespread belief in the advantages of cremation which would be sure to be followed by its general adoption. A man like Dr. Lemoyna, who isolates himself from society and in the search for scientific and moral truths dreams entirely of the future, seldom is addicted to reciting the story that many who were brought into intimate relation with him are ignorant of how his earlier years were voted to the practice of medicine, and the Doctor is said to have found the calling as profitable to him from a financial standpoint as it was interesting to him in his capacity of student. Always eccentric displayed peculiarities of mind and habit that marked him out as an oddity, but through all his life he showed himself possessed of many of the most estimable qualities. To educational and scientific enterprises he subscribed largely, and his generosity s attested by a donation of \$25,000 to the Lemoyn Institute in Memphis, Tenn., and a gift of \$21,000 to the Washington College to endow chairs of agricul-ture and applied mathematics. He also devoted \$10,000 to the establishment of a public library at

ince and applied matematics. He also devoted \$10,000 to the establishment of a public library at Washington, Pa.

Dr. Lemoyne was the only son by a second marriage of John Julius Lemoyne, a French physician, who came to this country with a colony from his native soil. He settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, but soor removed to Washington, Pa. There the deceased was born in the year 1798. As a boy he was an apt scholar, and he carried his fondness for study with him into Washington College, from which he graduated in 1816. From his inther he had uherited a fondness for the healing art, and he at once began the study of medicine in the University of Ponnsylvania, and after five years of close application he cassayed its practice. In the year 1821 he married, and he had eight children as the iruit of his union. Five were daughters, most of whom are married. The sons are all successful men. John O. Lemoyne is a lawyer in Chicago and an ex-member of Congress: Frank Lemoyne is a prominent physician of Pittaburg, Pa., and Julius Lemoyne is a farmer in Washington county.

Dr. Lemoyne was an active politician till the latter

nounced abolitionist in that section prior to the opening of the war. Up to this day the memory of his friendship for the slaves survives, and many instances are remembered of the sid he rendered some of them in crossing the line which divided the slave from the free States. Owing to the proximity of Washington to the line he had excellent opportunities to make himself of avail to the objects of his pity, and he was always willing to encounter serious personal risks in doing so. As a manager of the underground railroad which had an imporfant depot at this point, and as a man who encouraged local enterprise by his voice and purse, he soon became widely known, and in 1841 he was a candidate for Governor on the abolition ticket, but only received 763 votes. Of late the Doctor had chiefly devoted himself to study, and only after years of investigation did he take so pronounced a position on the subject of cremation. Not satisfied with expressing his conviction of the process' advantages, he set about giving a practical illustration of them by creeting at his own expense a crematory not far from his place of residence. It is a structure a single story in height, covered with a roof of corrugated iron and capped by three chimneys—one for carrying off the vapor, one for ventilation and one for ornament. There are two apartments in it; one is a neatly furnished reception room with a receptacle for the ashes of the cremated, the other contains the furnace where the process of inclineration is performed. This peculiar edifice was erected by the Doctor on a bleak, dreary looking elevation known as Gailows Hill, from its having been the seene of not a few criminals' final adieux to the world. This crematory, intended by the Doctor at first only for himself, his family and such friends in the neighborhood as concurred in the innovation, was the means of litting him into a notoriety which his long career as physician, politician and philanthropist never won him. To it were taken the remains of the versatic and scholarly Baro

The Doctor presided, and under his direction the incincration was conducted. Its success afforded him great satisfaction, which was intensified when, in February, 1878, the body of Mrs. Jane Pitman, wife of Bon Pitman, of Cincinnati, the celebrated phonographer, was reduced to ashes in a period short beyond precedent in the history of cremation. About that date the Doctor, who was remarkably robust in spite of his years, began to feel their weight, and almost his last days he devoted to the writing of a pamphlet entitled "An Argument to Prove that Cromation is Preferable to the Inhumation of Dead Bodios."

The Doctor was a man of powerful frame and imposing appearance. During his later years his advanced age and his devotion to chemical experiments, in which he was almost constantly engaged, gave him is weird, wizard-like appearance. His long hair, venerable gray beard and skin soiled with the drugs of the latoratory, made a singular impression upon strangers. But those who snew the old man more intimately understood that his eccentricities hid a nature imbued with sympathy for his fellow men and a wish to be of service to them. For some time he was unable to move about, and during the last few days he sank rapidly till the loss of consciousness on Sunday afternoon was followed forty-eight hours after by death. The Doctor, in his will, leaves instructions to have his body cremated in his furnace, but does not fix a date.

PREDERICK J. BETTS

Predoutek I Bette died at Ruffalo, N V on the

12th inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in Richmond, Berkshire county, Mass. His grandfather, Samuel Comstock Betts, was one ing immigrated there from Connecticut, where ity, settled in 1639. During the uprising of Berkshire county, at the outbreak of the Revoluwe brothers entered the Continental army and took an active part in the successful struggle for liberty. Although having survived the allotted period of "three score and ten," the deceased did not attain the ripe longevity of his progenitors, which for six generations in the direct line had reached the catraordinary average of eighty-four years. Mr. Bette graduated at Williams College in 1819. He afterward studied law in Goshen and was admitted to the Bar in 1821. For neary years he was in partnership with the late Ogden Hoffman, the firm at that time having the most extensive practice in Orange county, N. Y. In 1824 Mr. Betts was acting District Attorney of the county, and during the same year he was appointed Master in Chancery at the request of Chancellor Kent. At about the same time he was given the rank of major on the staff of Governor DeWitt Chinton. In 1821 he removed to New York city, where he practised his protession in partnership with E. C. Benedict, at present Chancellor of the University of New York. In the same year he was appointed clerk of the Circuit and District courts for the Southern district of New York. He continued to hold these offices until 1842, when he retired from the active practice of his profession and removed to his country seat at Newburg, on the Hudson. Here he took an active part in aiding the promotion of intelligent agriculture, his success, especially in grain raising, being rewarded by the bestowar of several medals by the American Institute. He was an enthusiastic patron of American art, his gailery at Newburg containing some of the best works of native painters of the first half of the present century. Plue specimens from Durand, Imman, Cole, Edmonds, Sully, Selleux and Catlingraco his walls. Mr. Betts took an active interest in church matters and politics. For several years he was an influential member of the Brotestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York, and was a strong advocate of the candidacy of the late Francis Vinton, D. P., for the episcopate. In politics he was first a whig, and subsequently a democrat, and although never seeking office for himself he "stumped" the State in several neath. His voice, at the outboar of the late war, was raised in support of the national government, and though unvilling to desert his party he refused to act with those Connection themocrats who advocated an antiwar policy. While he was on a visit to Lynchburg. studied law in Goshen and was admitted to the Bar in 1821. For many years he was in partnership with

HENRY H. FARNUM. Henry H. Farnum, president of the National Bank at Port Jervis, where he resided, and one of the wealthiest men in Orange county, died early yester day morning after a short illness. He was seventy one years of age and has left a fortune estimated a \$1,000,000 to his widow, to whom he was married only six days ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-WILLIAM MUELLER'S CONCERT String Quartet, op. 64, No. 5... a, Allegro moderato; b, Adaglo planos

planos

Saint-Saens

Messra, S. B. Mills and F. Dulcken.

Souvenir de Spa—Pantasia for violoncello... Servais

Mr. W. Mueller.

d. a. Music of the Spheres—Molto Lente from Quartet in

E flat. op. 17. No. 2... Rubinstein

b. Cansonetta, Allegretto on. 12... Mendelssohn

7. a. Tarantella. op. 34... W. Goldner

b. Toccata E Fugue, D minor { Piano... W. Goldner

b. Toccata E Fugue, D minor { Piano... W. Goldner

Miss Lina Anton.

8. a. Nerlegenhelt. Abt b. Toccata B - Miss Lina Antonia

8. a. Nerlegenheit Schubert

b. Ungeduld Miss Antonia Henne.

9. a. Adaglo (by request) (for violencelle. F. Reiss

b. Schlummeriled Mr. W. Mueller,

A pleasing concert given last night at Steinway Hall was not as well attended as it should have been. Most of the numbers of the programme were well rendered, and some in a manner which has not been

Mr. Mueller, the leading name of the evening, is a good violoncellist, but as a soloist he is not as satisfactory as De Munck, with whom comparison at this time is inevitable. The "Souvenir de Spa" has been heard several times at the Patti concerts, and when Mr. Mueller gave it last night the superiority of the Hungarian's technique became at once apparent. In time and sense of harmony Mueller leaves little to be desired; his work as one of the string quartet was admirable, and indicated a musician of fine, broad comprehension, and his solos would not have provoked unfavorable comment had not a more skilful 'ceilist been heard so very lately. The Quintet Club, which last night resolved itself into a quartet, the piano being silent, gave each of its selections with fine effect. Messrs. Mills and Dulcken, in Saint-Saons' "Variations on a Theme by Beethoven," played in the eminently satisfactory manner that charactorizes the work of these two artists. Miss Anton's two selections for the piano were well rendered, and Miss Henne gained the greatest appiause of the evening, with "O, Mio Fernando," from "Favorita." been neard several times at the Patti concerts, and

The play of "Conscience" was produced at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening, with Clara Morris in the rôle of Constance Harewood. Miss Morris' interpretation of the character was perfect and she was ably supported. The cast embraced Mesers. Piercey, Ringgold, Wheatleigh, Vaney, McManus, Voorhees, Elberts, Fox, Smith, Bellamy and Wallace, also Miss Elise Lamierre. The piece was bandsomely mounted, and the large audience present manifested their appreciation by frequent applause.

Miss Cavendish will play an engagement of two weeks at the Grand Opera House, commencing Jan-

Tony Pastor is at the Novelty Theatre, Williams

burg, this week, under the management of Mr. The Florences renewed their search for "The Mighty Dollar" at the Arch Street Theatre, Phila-

delphia, on Monday last. The Sherlock Family, English Troubadours, will appear for the first time in this country, at the

Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

The "Black Crook" is drawing good houses at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and will hold

the boards until the 27th, when Miss Neilson re "JONATHAN"-A MERRY FRENCH FARCE.

Suffering America has once more been pilloried travestied, bajous on the French stage. This time the place of her martyrdom is the Paris Gymnaso, and her executioners are MM. Goudinet, Oswald and Pierre Giffard, the first being a skilful playwright who has won most of his successes at the Palais Royal, the second the dramatic critic of Le Gaulois and the third a rising young journalist hitherto un known to fame. The play is called "Jonathan. No merrier farce has been seen for years on Parisian boards, and no spectators are to enjoy it so hugely as the Americans whose manners it illustrates and exalts. Jonathan is the been knighted by President Hayes for his services as Sir William has been left a stupendous legacy by his Uncle Gordonn, on condition that he marries French young lady, Mile. Angéle Boismoreau, who lives at Paris; and, being detained at New York by pressure of business, not unconnected with the cere monies of knighthood, is running the risk of losing it when an idea strikes him. "Tiens!" says ho, like the inventive American knight he is; "Tiens! I have a cousin in Texas. I am William Jonathan Carpett, he Jonathan Willlam Carpett. Jonathan shall represent me at Paris Jonathan shall woo and win Angèle on my behalf. The consin from Texas jumps at the idea. Hq takes the first boat to Havre, ingratiates himself with Uncle Boismoreau, a French Bunsby, who spends his life in explaining everything and understa nothing; makes love to the niece; is accepted with enthusiasm, and only pauses in his wild career when it becomes necessary to name the happy day. There his difficulties begin. He cannot name the day. Such a day, he pretends, is the anniversary of his mother's death; another of his father's, and so on until he has run through his family tree and other heroes of history. However, as the knight still delays, the ceremony finally takes place, and what follows must be covered with the gauzy veil of discretion. "Scabrenses" is a mild word for the situfrom the "family theatre," whose morals he so carefully supervised. To Americans the fun of the thing will be mainly in the gloriously absurd picture of their domestic habits. And St. Germain the tutor in "Debe," is, as Jonathan, inimitable,

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

THE WABASH INTERESTS AND THE ST. LOUIS. KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN UNDER ONL MANAGEMENT-IMPORTANCE OF THE AR-BANGEMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.1

Toleno, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1879. One of the most notable projects in the history of railroading was consummated in this city to-day in the consolidation of the Wabash interests with those of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern This proposition had been informally agreed upon some months age by Mr. Cyrus W. Field and others interested in the railroads. At a special meet-ing which was called at twelve c'clock to-day Mr. James Cheney, of Indiana, was chosen chairman and Mr. Corneau secretary of the meeting. It was found that Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage and Solon Humphreys held proxies for about seven-eighths of the stock-137,591 shares out of 160,000 shares of the

the stock—137,501 shares out of 160,000 shares of the capital stock of the company. Messrs. Field and Sage were not present, but the stock was voted by Mr. Humphreys representing the three, and the voting, so far as done, was unanimously in lavor of the consolidation. The time taken to transact the business was about an hour.

At the close of the session a telegram was received from St. Louis giving a similar result in case of the other company.

EFFECT OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

The importance of the arrangement will be seen from the lact that there will thereby be some eighteen hundred miles of road under one management, and it will also practically include the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific. A meeting of the stockholders of the new company is to be held in this city on November 7 to elect directors, &c. The question of the location of the general offices of the company will not be formally decided until after that time.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1879. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT PAYING OUT GOLD. The Treasury Department became a member of the New York Clearing House on January 1 last. Up to the 1st of this month all government balances through the Clearing House have been settled in United States notes. Since the 1st of the present month the total balances paid by the Sub-Treasury at New York through the Clearing House amounted to \$15,241,000. Of this sum \$5,000,000 and all checks for called bonds, \$2,500,000, have been paid in gold at that point, which makes the total amount of gold paid out at New York since the 1st inst., \$7,500,000. This payment of gold, it is said by the Treasury officials, will last as long as the heavy receipts of gold from abroad and the scarcity of notes continue. While the \$7,500,000 was being paid out, about \$4,000,000 in gold was received a paid out, about \$4,000,000 in and was received as the Treasury Department, making an actual in-crease in the gold circulation of more than \$3,000,000, inclusive of the \$200,000 recently shipped from the

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the con-dition of the national banks in the city of New York at the close of business on Thursday, the 2d day of

8,845,712 10,957,673 2,245,184 9,883,678 953,465 827,971 1,969,619 93,487,351 1,467,887 55,672 Current expenses and taxes paid...... Premiums paid. Checks and other cash items.....

Capital stock paid in..... Capital stock paid in
Surplus fund.
Other undivided profits.
National bank notes outstanding.
State bank notes outstanding.
Dividends unpaid.
Individual deposits.
United States deposits.
Deposits of United States disbursing officers. IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN SILK MANUPACTURERS. The Treasury Department has received through the Department of State a translated copy of the decree of the French government, enacted on the 6th

ult., which provides for the tree entry at the ports of Paris and Lyons of silk goods mixed with cotton or other materials when brought temporarily into that country for the purpose of being dyed, printed porter of such goods shall furnish at the time of making entry thereof a statement as to the number and length of the pieces entered, and specify the purpose for which imported. The act also provides legal penalties for infringements or irregularities, and the Ministers of the respective departments of Commerce and Finance are charged with its execution. The United States Consul at Lyons, in transmitting a copy of the decree, expresses the opinion that it may prove to be of important service to American manufacturers, especially as the tacili-ties for dyeing and finishing such goods at Lyons are unequalled in the world. H. L. Howell, T. J. Martin and W. P. Parks were

to-day each appointed an internal revenue store-keeper and gauger for the Sixth district of North Carolina. John A. Smith was appointed gauger for the Third district of Maryland, and Leon H. Hendrick for the Fifth district of New Jersey. THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY LETTERS AND THE

POST OFFICE SUIT.

Attorney General Devens to-day, at the request of Postmaster General Key, telegraphed to the United States District Attorney at Louisville to appear for the Postmistress of that city and move for a transfer to the Federal Court of a suit which has been brought against her in a State court for holding some one thousand two hundred letters addressed to the agent or secretary of the Old Commonwealth Lottery, the similar suit in the United States Court, at Louis-ville, having yesterday been decided in her favor.

A CAUTION REGARDING POSTAL CARDS. A long standing order of the Post Office Depart portion of the message written on their face should be treated as unmailable. First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner to-day rescinded this order to the extent of holding that such writing shall not render them unmailable per se, nor prevent their ing mailed unless it makes the address illegible. The public is cautioned, however, that by writing any portion of the message on the face they incur the risk of the card being delayed or missent. ENTHUSIASM OVER THE COMING REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Washington and resident army officers was held this evening to make arrangements for the coming reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, General W. McKee Dunn, submitted a report, which was finance, reception, entertainment, decoration, music, transportation, &c., which comprise many prominent citizens, irrespective of politics, and esident army officers. An executive committee was also created to supervise the action of these com mittees and co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Army of the Cumberland in making arrangements. The feeling of the citizens here is heartily in favor of making the reunion a national affair, and the interest taken in the matter promises a complete success so far as the people of Washing-ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR

PETERS.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Professor Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery by himself of a planet of the eleventh magnitude in one hour, no minutes, right ascension, one de-gree and twenty minutes north declination, with a daily motion of five minutes south.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

On motion of the Attorney General and various members of the Bar Charles W. Suydam and Charles W. Hassler, of New York city, and William H. Brawley, of Charleston, S. C., were admitted to practice. No. 707. Robert Smalls, plaintiff in error, vs. The

No. 707. Robert Smalis, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of South Carolina.—On motion of Leroy F. Youmans, for the defendant in error, and with the consent of C. C. Cole, for the plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 4. George N. Patton et al., appellant, vs. William H. Edwards et al.—On motion of Thomas Wilson, in behalf of counsel, continued.

No. 3.—Original ex parte, the Commonwealth of Virginia, petitioner for a writ of mandamus on the Hon. Alexander H. Reves, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia.—Argument commenced by J. G. Field, Attorney-General of Virginia, for the petitioner, and continued by W. W. Willoughby in opposition.—Adjourned.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

FORT MCKINNEY, Wy. T., Oct. 14, 1879. Great excitement prevails in this vicinity on account of the recent rich discoveries of gold bearing quartz in the Big Horn Mountains, about seventyfive miles northwest of this post, at the head of the Tongue River. Large numbers of miners are passing through this place on their way to the mines. Nearly all the citizens of this section are leaving for the mount-ins. Ore has been assayed with the following results:—Lowest, \$4; highest, \$70 per ton.